#### Module 2 - To Err is Human

ME3023 - Measurements in Mechanical Systems

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#### **Topic 1 - Accuracy and Error**

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- Thought Experiment
- Accuracy and Error
- Estimating Error
- Uncertainty Interval

### Thought Experiment

**Thought Experiment**: Look around the room and choose an object. It can be anything. Ask yourself the following questions.

- What is the true length of the object?
- How can you find the true value? Can you measure it?

• ...



Image: T.Hill



### Accuracy and Error

The exact value of a variable is called the true value. The value of the variables as indicated by a measurement system is called the measured value. The accuracy of a measurement refers to the closeness of agreement between the measured value and the true value. But the true value is rarely known *exactly*, and various influences, called *errors*, have an effect on both of these values. So the concept of the accuracy of a measurement is a *qualitative* one.

error = measured value - true value

Text: Theory and Design of Mech. Meas.



# **Estimating Error**

The **true value** can be estimated but cannot be known *exactly*. In practice a reference value is used in place of the true value. We will discuss this again the the *Calibration Module*.

$$accuracy = rac{|error|}{reference \ value} imes 100$$

An estimate of error based using this value is sometimes referred to as relative accuracy.

# **Uncertainty Interval**

"The uncertainty is a numerical estimate of the possible range of the error in a measurement. In any measurement, the error is not known exactly since the true value is rarely known exactly. But based on available information, the operator might feel confident that the error is within certain bounds, a plus or minus range of the indicated reading. This is the assigned uncertainty."

We will discuss this again the the *Uncertainty Module*.

Text: Theory and Design of Mech. Meas.